

دَسْتُ مُهَمَّةٍ

١٩٨٦ میں

۰۷۱۸۷۲	۰۰۶۳۷۴
I	۰۰۶۳۷۴
۲۵۳	۲۵۳
۰۲۳	۰۰۷۲۵۳

• ۲۹۵

• ۱۷۰ میرزا علی خان

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

(۱) تَكَبَّرُتِيْنِيْ زَقَرَجَوْنِيْ نَلَجَرَدِيْ تَكَبَّرَبَجَوْنِيْ خَرَقَوْرَوْنِيْ رَهَرَهَرَسِيْرِ سَكَمَلَسِرِ حَرَوْرَعَرَسِرِ

(4) میں کوئی سرگزیر نہ ہوں گے تو میرے لئے اسی کا سچا سچا بھروسہ ہے۔

(۵) پیشنهاد بجهات مهندس رکن هیئت مدیره سازمان تحقیق و توسعه ملی ایران

( 2<sup>o</sup>-2<sup>3</sup>40 )

٢- قُرْبَةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ وَهَبَّةَ

۲۰ میتوانند مسیر چنانچه را برگزینند که مسافت مکانیکی کمتر باشد و نیازی برای خودروی دوچرخه نداشته باشند.

The amount of energy in calories that a person needs from food depends on age, weight, sex, physical activity and environment. In many developing societies people do not get the calories they need and many are slowly starving to death. Between 300 million and 500 million people in the world today are not getting enough food to keep them alive and healthy. Because of the complicated machinery and methods used in food production in industrial countries have studied the reasons for, and learnt how to prevent soil erosion. Many of these countries have temperate climates which do not change quickly from extreme heat to extreme cold, and where the rainfall is steady and can be predicted. Fertilizers can be manufactured and pesticides developed to control the pests which attack crops. The increasing population of the nineteenth century did not strain the food resources to the same extent as in the developing countries today.